BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840: 3,227.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Oct. 21, 1840.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions...	Rs. 2
Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement...	Rs. 2
Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I....	Rs. 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly* The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs. 1
Ship's Articles.....	,, 1
Policies of Insurance.....	,, 1
Bills of Exchange, per set....	Ans. 8
Interest Bonds.....	,, 8
Bills of Lading.....	,, 8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,, 8

Bombay, 21st October 1840.

FOR MUSCAT BUADERALLAS BUSHIRE AND MUSCAT.

The strong built and fast sailing Ship "COWDREE," Capt. G. SETFORD, will be dispatched about the 25th Inst. for few Tons of Freight and Passage, apply to ELIAOO HAIM.—Military Square, Bombay, 16th October 1840.

With reference to the above, the public are hereby informed that Eliaoo Haim, nor any other person or persons except the undersigned has any power or authority to take charge of or Freight or Charter the Ship Cowdry and that the Government pass and all other papers and Documents relative to the said Vessel are in the possession of the undersigned, and that the said Vessel will not be allowed to leave this Harbour, consequently those who have or may Ship any goods on board the said Ship will do so at their own risk and peril. The public are further informed that the granting of the Port Clearance by the Collector has been prohibited.

CHOWACAREN BALIA BAPPEN.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1840.

NOTICE.

IN the Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario, Mazagon, on Sunday next, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M. Prayers will be offered up in commemoration of the demise of the late lamented *Dom Fre Pedro de Alcantara*, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of this Island.

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at.....	Rs.	550
Hhd. at.....	,,	300
Quarter Casks....	,,	150
In quart Bottles per dozen.....	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND, & Co.

Rampart Row, 21st Oct. 1840. (*)

FOR SALE.—A Serviceable Shigram and Horse—Price 550 Rupees, enquire of Messrs. BENNETT AND Co.—No. 5, Forbes' Street. (*)

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO., have recently received for Sale, a small Invoice of choice Champagne which they are retailing at Rs. 35 and 40 per Dozen.

Bombay, 21st October 1840.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL AND CO. have received and exposed for Sale, a select invoice of Saddlery, recently imported from London.

Bombay, 21st October 1840.

FOR SALE.

A Few Copies of *Wedgwood's* Patent Manifold Writers of Sizes for Copying Letters, Invoices &c. &c. in Duplicate and Triplicate, with Carbonic Ink Paper attached.

BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay, 21st October 1840.

FOR SALE.

A Few handsomely figured Palampores for four post Bedsteads.—British manufacture.

Apply to BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay, 21st October 1840.

FOR SALE.

A POWERFUL Grey Arab Charger, late the property of a Cavalry Officer.

Price.....	Rupees	500
A nearly new Bengal Built Shigram....	,,	700

May be seen on one hour's notice being given to Messrs. BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay 21st October 1840.

FOR SALE.—A Second Size Grand Piano nearly new, made to order for the Climate by "Tomkinson."

PRICE Rs. 1000.

Bombay, 21st October 1840.

WANTED.

A GOOD Camera Obscura.—Any person having one to dispose of at a reasonable rate, will find a purchaser by applying to

BLACKWELL AND CO.

Bombay, 21st October 1840.

DRAWING OF THE 1ST CLASS OF WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND CO.'S 2ND BOMBAY MINOR LOTTERY.

Tuesday, 20th October, 1840.

No. 494 Prize of 11 Tickets of the No. 70 298 299 300 301 302 707 927 928 931 and 1316.
No. 113 Prize of 6 Tickets of the No. 203 674 683 706 714 and 1280.
No. 121 Prize of 4 Tickets of the No. 1312 1317 1318 and 1682.
No. 336 Prize of 3 Tickets of the No. 1683 1686 and 1689.
No. 40 Prize of 1 Ticket of the No. 1699.
No. 102 Prize of 1 Ticket of the No. 1770.
No. 306 Prize of 1 Ticket of the No. 1774.
No. 399 Prize of 1 Ticket of the No. 1767.
No. 473 Prize of 1 Ticket of the No. 1817.
No. 476 Prize of 1 Ticket of the No. 2377.
No. 53 and 99 Prize of Half Ticket each of the No. 2378.
No. 103 and 348 Prize of Half Ticket each of the No. 2538.
No. 149 and 240 Prize of Half Ticket each of the No. 2839.
No. 371 and 406 Do. ..... Do... No. 2533.
No. 430 and 437 Do. ..... Do... No. 2413.
No. 469 and 471 Do. ..... Do... No. 2379.
No. 13 60 61 and 84 Prize of Quarter Tickets each of the No. 2770.
No. 92 100 105 and 126 Do..... Do..... No. 4284.
No. 133 137 143 and 160 Do..... Do..... No. 4304.
No. 225 251 261 and 283 Do..... Do..... No. 4309.
No. 302 313 317 and 328 Do..... Do..... No. 5084.
No. 330 368 418 and 424 Do..... Do..... No. 5100.
No. 1 3 7 14 16 25 27 and 31 Prize of one eighth Ticket each of the No. 5096.
No. 34 39 41 42 43 45 48 and 79 Do..... Do.. No. 5144.
No. 86 88 89 93 98 106 120 and 123 Do..... Do... No. 5143.
No. 124 129 131 132 139 141 145 and 154 Do..... Do... No. 5136.
No. 157 161 164 166 186 189 192 and 195 Do..... Do.. No. 5137.
No. 197 199 208 209 214 215 219 and 220 Do..... Do.. No. 4555.
No. 229 239 247 250 256 260 262 and 272 Do..... Do.. No. 5141.
No. 273 274 278 286 296 298 301 and 303 Do..... Do... No. 5508.
No. 309 314 321 331 338 340 343 and 354 Do..... Do... No. 5510.
No. 355 357 363 373 375 378 380 and 385 Do..... Do.. No. 5537.
No. 390 404 408 411 413 416 419 and 421 Do..... Do.. No. 5942.
No. 434 436 449 453 454 456 457 and 561 Do..... Do... No. 5943.
No. 464 468 470 474 481 484 488 and 499 Do..... Do.. No. 5946.

W. B. and Co. begs the holders of the Tickets will apply to them to receive their Prizes of the Tickets abovementioned, on returning back the Ticket they possess of the above Lottery.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale at their ROOMS this day Wednesday the 21st instant, a large Quantity of Grey Sheeting, an Invoice of London made Saddlery by "MIRLEES" consisting of plain and stuffed Saddles and Bridles; Hussar Saddles, Headstall reins, driving reins, stable collars, Carriage and Buggy Harness &c. An Invoice of Choice Modern Music, for Piano, Flute, Violin, &c. A very superior Violin; A variety of Hardware, Foolscap Paper, Household Furniture; Manilla Cheroots; Steel-yards weighing to 400 lbs; Hats, Caps and Chakoes, Childrens Worsted Shoes, Marble Slabs, English Sugar Loaf, &c. Also the remainder of the invoice of Books unsold at last sale.

At 1 P. M. Any Carriages or Horses offering, after which some prime Champagne and quantity of Bacon.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday next the 28th Instant, MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Auction in a Bungalow opposite Harrington Lodge, and next to JAGONATH SUNKERSETT Esq. The valuable Household Furniture of E. Montgomery Esq. as likewise that of another Gentleman leaving the Presidency. The same consists of handsomely carved Blackwood and Jackwood Couches, Tables, Chairs, Screens, Dressing and Bed room Furniture, Mirrors, Pictures, Cabinets, &c. The Property on view from Monday the 26th Instant, no Catalogues will be published.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON or about the 28th instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at his late residence on the verge of the Esplanade; the Household furniture and valuable Stock in Trade of the late Mr. THOS. FERRAR. The same comprises, Plate and Plated Ware, Richly Carved Blackwood and Jackwood furniture of the best finish; Marble Slabs; Coffin Furniture; Billiard Cloth and Balls; Damask of colors; Silk Tassels; Tools; Picture Moulding, Brass Ware; Couch Springs, Screws, &c. &c. Catalogues will be published and notice given when the property is on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

SEVERAL first rate double and single barrelled Guns and Rifles by various makers, as also several pairs of Holster Pistols.

Apply to Messrs ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

TWO Superior Billiard Tables, the property of the late Mr. FERRAR A 1st Size Slate Table quite new and complete Rs. 1200.

A wooden Ditto Ditto Rs. 800 For particulars apply to MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co., the following Wines, viz:

Sherry in Wood, from R. Bowman,.....	Rs. 325	per hhds.
Ditto in ditto, from Duff, Gordon, and Co.....	,, 300 at 400	per do.
	,, 600 at 800	per butt.
Ditto in ditto, from Duff, Legh, and Bellamy..	,, 325	per hhd.
Ditto in ditto, from A. Black,.....	,, 320	per do.
	,, 170	per qr. cask.
	,, 600	per butt.
Ditto in bottle, from do.	,, 18	per dozen.
Ditto in ditto from Hope Bruce & Co. of Leith.	,, 18	per ditto.
Ditto in ditto, from R. Bowman,.....	,, 18	per ditto.
Ditto in ditto, from W. T. Christopher.....	,, 20 and 18	per do.
Ditto in ditto, from J. L. Heathorn.....	,, 18	per ditto
Champagne from W. T. Christopher.....	,, 36	per ditto.
Ditto from Escombe and Sidebotham.....	,, 30	per ditto.
Ditto from ditto.....	,, 20	per ditto.
Ditto from A. Black,.....	,, 35	per ditto.
Port from ditto.....	,, 20	per ditto.
Ditto from Hope, Bruce and Co. of Leith, ...	,, 20	per ditto.
Hock from ditto.....	,, 36	per ditto.
Claret from Escombe & Sidebotham.....	,, 18	per ditto.
Ditto from Destournel's Co.'s.....	,, 25 and 24	per do.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1840.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

BOMBAY COURIER, OCTOBER 20.

We have received intelligence from Sukkur to the 6th inst. from which it appears that all was then quiet there.

The Murrees and Boogtees appear to have had sufficient; they acknowledge their loss in the rencontre with Major Clibborn to have been very great, between 300 and 400 and some of their best warriors. They were therefore most willing to enter into arrangements with Captain Brown at Kahun; and he has under the circumstances made a most honourable one, whereby he, Doctor Glasse and Lieut. Erskine are now safe at Shikarpoor and expected to arrive at Sukkur in two or three days. The certainty of their safety has relieved all the troops there of great anxiety.

Lord Auckland is said to have given the Khelat affair to General Nott, as it was feared that General Brooks could not arrive in time; it is to come off shortly.

The wing of H. M. 40th Regt. and the 38th Bengal N. I. were to march in a few days to the mouth of the Bolan to reinforce General Nott. The Bombay troops are cut out again.

The panic had spread to Cabool when Sir W. Macnaghten was described as locked up in the Balla Hissar.....Dost Mahmoud aided by the Wullee of Kholoom and 10, 000 men was at Bugjah—it is the best thing that could have happened, as the Dost will be put down and there will be general quietness.

The following is the distribution of the troops during the ensuing hot season.

QUETTA.—H. M. 40th Regiment.
3rd Light Cavalry.
One troop Horse Artillery.
One company European Foot Artillery.
Two Regiments of Native Infantry.

DADUR.—One company Golundauze.
One Regiment Native Infantry.
Robert's horse.

SUKKER.—One company European Artillery

3 Regiments of Native Infantry.

KURRACHEE.—A Wing H. M. 41st Regiment.
One Regiment Native Infantry.
One Troop Horse Artillery.

The Brigades are to keep the field from December to the hot weather The 38th Bengal N. I. is to go to Candahar. The first Grenadiers and the 5th return to India.

The 23rd Regiment being the next for relief go to Kurrachee instead of the 8th who are to have the Suckkur station.

The 25th Regiment has been sent across the country to guard the Pass of Gundava.

THE WEATHER.

TANNAH.—The accounts from the Zillah which are brought up to the 2nd Instant, mention that during the week preceding that date, there was a sufficiency of rain throughout the Zillah: it is also stated that the crops look well and that the cultivators had commenced to reap.

RUTNAGHERIE.—There were only a few showers in the Malwan Talooka of this Zillah, during the week ending the 28th of last month; in the Viziadroog, Unjunwell and Severndroog Talookas the fall was copious and beneficial, but in the Rutnagherie district it is said to have been rather heavy, and to have occasioned some slight damage; owing to the promise of a good harvest, the price of every kind of grain had fallen in every part of the Zillah; and the Mauritius Sugar-cane growing at the village of Meeria within a few miles of the town of Rutnagherie is stated to be in a more flourishing condition than the common country cane, though the latter does not appear to have been injured in any way.

SURAT.—Some slight showers fell in the Parneira, Chicklee, and Brootsur Purgunnahs of this Zillah during the week preceding the 3rd Instant: the rice crops in those places where there are no tanks, or wells to irrigate them, are said to be drooping for want of moisture, and it is apprehended they will yield little or no return without a further supply of rain; the other various crops, however, still look well: more rain is required for the Seealoo or latter crops.

BROACH.—There was no rain whatever in any part of this division, during the week ending the 30th of last month; the cotton crop is represented, as still promising an abundant harvest, and only one shower is required to ensure a favorable return from every other description of cultivation; the wheat has been sown in the Bara Villages, and preparations are making for sowing it in Uklesir Purgunna likewise; the report further mentions that the Seealoo and late Kuppas are in a flourishing state in all the districts.

KAIRA.—This Zillah was also without rain during the last week of last month; the various crops, however, are said to have ripened and the Cultivators are engaged in reaping them: the Tobacco and Indigo Cultivation also continues to thrive and promise a fair harvest, as also do the grain Crops.

AHMEDABAD.—It is mentioned in the last report from this Collectorate dated the 1st Instant, that no more rain is expected; and that on the whole the season is considered favorable to the Cultivators who have commenced reaping in some places.

SHOLAPOOR.—The weather appears to have been extremely favorable in this district between the 24th and 30th of last month, as rain fell in more or less quantity throughout the whole of it: the Kurreef Crops, with the exception of the Mung and Ooreed, are flourishing in one Talooka, and in all the others sowing of the Rubbee is going forward under favorable auspices.

POONA.—A plentiful supply of rain fell throughout this Zillah during the week ending the 1st Instant, to the great advantage of the Crops generally: some Crops in the Bheemthurry and Havailly Purgunnahs have been attacked by locusts, and in a few instances whole fields have been destroyed; the distemper also had attacked the Cattle in one village.

NUGGUR.—There was an abundant fall of rain in every part of this Collectorate during the week ending the 30th of last month, but it happened too late to do any good to the Kurreef Crops in the Southern Talookas, though it is said to have saved the early Crops in the Sub-Collectorate of Nassick.

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping in the Harbour.

E. I. C. VESSELS.	E. I. C. STEAMERS.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Satellite.
SCHOONERS	Zenobia.
Shannon, Mahi and Taptee.	Sesostris.
CUTTERS.	Victoria.
Emily and Nurmadda.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.	
Clarendon.	Gilmore.
Julia,	Amazon.
Crown,	Ellen.
John,	Recovery.
Allan Ker,	Herculean.
Westmoreland,	Orleana.
Thomas Bold	Bombay,
Dartmouth.	James Morgan.
Marah	Ann.
John Garrow.	Royal Saxon.
Sadouna.	Charlotte.
John Mitchell.	Amity.
Harriet Scott.	Rose.
COUNTRY.	
Benares.	Easavic.
Cauderbux.	Maria.
Pittamber Savoy.	Ruby.
Caroline.	Ardaser.
Sir Wm. Wallace,	Cornwallis.
Colonel. Newal.	Lowjee Family.
Atiet Rahimau.	Charles Forbes.
Caledonia.	Fanny,
	Rose.
FRENCH.	PORTUGUESE.
La Adele.	Brig Simplicia.
Le Gabrielle.	

Time of High Water.

	MORN.		AFT.	
	H.	M.	H.	M
OCTOBER 1840.				
21th Wednesday	8	6	8	43
22th Thursday	9	8	9	16

Diary of the Week.

Oct, 21—Wednesday.
22—Thursday.
23—Friday.
24—Saturday.
25—Sunday.—19th Sunday after Trinity.—Crispin. Battle of Cutteah with the Rohillas, 1794. New Moon.
26—Monday.
27—Tuesday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—As a preliminary introduction to this brief epistle, you must know Mr. Editor, that I am one of those sociable beings whose pleasures consist more in the knowledge that what he enjoys is shared by others as well as himself, than ought else: I am happy to think that I am not alone in this feeling—the immortal Pickwick is a notable instance—and his biographer not less so—Editors it is notorious possess the bump, under which this sentiment prospers, in an eminent degree;—but to come to the point I am almost led to question your possession of it or if you possess it to surmise, that it is developed in a very moderate degree at times; had it been otherwise it is my serious conviction you would not have been absent from certain *celebrated* meeting being held in this famed city—(yes celebrated and still at the same time not beholden to you for the assistance of your elocution, or the eloquence of your pen)—where could you have been? How could you have been engaged, that you were not at the Assembly's rooms any one of the nights of the meetings in question to report to the *whole world* the proceedings, and have taught those that absented themselves what they lost—it is necessary to remind you that you are one of our most favorite caterers of *intellectual food*—and that it is your duty to attend to *our wants*—did I feel myself equal to the task I would fain attempt that which is your undisputed province, and add to these comments of mine on your negligence, some portions of the speeches uttered on the occasions referred to, and which caused the hearts of the audience to remain during their recitation in one continued palpitation—also would I assume the pleasing duty of describing the easy and natural eloquence of the speakers—their graceful attitudes—the beauties of the similies and metaphors which abounded—the *apt* allusions to ancient and modern history and the crowing toasts which were drank! yes drank! at the conclusion of the meetings, need I say more than that I was so forcibly and frequently reminded of Mr. Dickin's authenticated and celebrated teatotal meeting in the "Pickwick papers" that I had the greatest difficulty to refrain from an ebullition of my feelings which would I fear have shook the *weak* nerves of the amiable company, it was my lot to be thus fortuitously cast among. I am Sir, in its *purest* sense.

A TEATOTALER.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1840.

N. B.—As I have avoided *personality* (except as regards *yourself* which I trust you will excuse) I hope you will have no objection to insert this in your next issue or when most convenient.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—A number of your subscribers are very anxious to learn what has become of the Theatrical petition which was so numerously, and respectably signed, which you stated in your Columns to have been forwarded to the Honorable the Governor in Council. We sadly want some amusement, and the approaching cold weather would be highly favourable to Theatrical representations. Will you be pleased to enlighten us upon the fate of the petition, and let us know if we have a chance of a new Drury in Bombay, or whether we are to be doomed to perambulate the esplanade daily, with the slight, variation of a trip to the Breach or Love Grove on a Sunday, as the only means of passing off an evening without languor or a yawning fit. Pray let us know and oblige.

TERPSICHORE.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, October 21, 1840.

ARRIVED Oct. 20. Ship *Harriet Scott*, P. Beynon, Master, from Liverpool 5th June.

AN inquest was held at Worlee on the Body of a Fisherman, a Diver, of the village who had been drowned while employed with some fishermen the previous Friday, in removing the fastenings of their nets from the foot of the fishing stakes—and a verdict returned of found drowned

WE beg to remind our readers that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief holds a Levee this day at eleven o'clock A. M.

IN publishing the Memorial of the Civil Service to the Court of Directors on Monday last we inserted three lines in the 3rd Para which are to be omitted. The passage to be expunged is "and here your Memorialists "crave your indulgent consideration of their "peculiar position with reference to their bri-"thren at Bengal and Madras."

IN reply to "TERPSICHORE" we beg to assure that lively Muse, that all the information we can give her on the matter is, that we received a note from the private Secretary of the Hon'ble the Governor on the 31st of August last, acknowledging the receipt of the Petition, and stating "that he was directed to say that the subject of it would have early and full consideration."

IN answer to a "TEATOTALER" we must own to the *soft* impeachment of not being nothing the element led to a disastrous cen-

present at the meetings he so graphically describes. We say *soft*, as we are aware that it was very foolish to miss the chance of a good cup of Tea in these days of War with "The land of *Pekoe* and *Bohea*," as we know not how much longer the march of events will permit of our enjoying the infusion of the fragrant Herb. Should no more be forthcoming a question arises. The term of "TEATOTALLER will become *obsolete*, and as milk and water we should opine would be the substitute, we have been thinking of a term for its Votaries. What an euphonious name would "*The Scalding Sky Blues*" be. After all it would be a less expensive beverage though not so exhilarating, and if the object of the TEATOTALERS be to avoid the excitement of any drink whatsoever, why should they make a reservation in favour of Tea? The pure element unsophisticated but by the lacteal stream would be less costly and equally refreshing. We are no advocates for the use of ardent spirits, and would take the pledge, so far as the *three Great Infernals* go with pleasure, but as for a glass of good Wine, or a Tumbler of Bass's Pale Ale, why we must confess that as we do not intend to abuse them, so we shall persevere in their use, and, we conceive, as we are taught, that Wine was given to gladden us in this wearisome world, so we trust none of our readers will be ever so sadly inclined as to refuse a cheerful and social glass.

THE *Courier* put forth a supplement last night by which we learn that the news of Captain Browne's arrival at Shikarpoor is confirmed, another piece of news is not so gratifying viz. that Lord Auckland has given the Khelat affair to General Nott of the Bengal army in supercession of Major General Brooks. This is really very annoying and scarcely fair. We only hope General Brooks will arrive first on the spot, and we have no doubt he will not sleep on the road, and then he may have a chance of taking the important Fort before the Bengal General finds his way to the scene of action.

LETTERS have been received in Bombay from some of the Officers who were present in the late action with Dost Mahommed. The affair proves to be quite as brilliant as our best hopes would have had it to be. The Horse who are Hindoostanee men behaved admirably, Lieutenant LeGeyt of the Bombay Cavalry who commands them was wounded severely, by a Ball which passed through the upper portion of the left shoulder blade in a line with the collar bone. It is satisfactory to learn that he was doing well on the 21st of September, we shall look anxiously for further particulars, of this gallant achievement.

THE great topic of congratulation every where is the Defeat of Dost Mahommed by Colonel Dennie's Gallant little Band. One of the Heroes of Ghizni, whose name is already recorded in History as the Leader of the storming party at the taking of that Fortress, has woven a fresh wreath of Laurels for his brow, and the world will re-echo the sentence.

Palmam qui meruit ferat.

Honours which were unblushingly bestowed on mediocre political talent and inferior Military ability were withheld from the brave officer who has now achieved a triumph which in its results, will go further at this crisis to establish the British Supremacy and the security of the puppet King in Affghanistan, than any other event which could have been imagined by the most sanguine mind. It is one of those circumstances

"which taken at the flood lead on to fortune"

and though we are not so sanguine as our Brother of the *Courier*, as to imagine that it will have much influence on the determinations of the wily Pacha of Egypt, or the Quintuple treaty of Constantinople, yet it will have a great moral effect in the Punjaub and Nepaul, and perhaps incline those powers to pause before they plunge into a contest with a power which past times have shown to be almost resistless in the Field of Politics and Battle. But there is another subject of which any officer of the Indian army ought to be especially proud. The columns of Infantry concerned in this glorious affair were composed of *Seapoys*. We have especial reason to know what Jack Seapoy is, gallant, high minded, obedient, enduring and attached to the European officer who is kind to him, and who will take the trouble to understand his prejudices and customs. Like all other men, ill treated and bullied, he becomes an animal, an enduring one, but still an animal, but appeal to his sense of honor, shew him the way to promotion and renown, and the poor Hindoo Soldier may take his rank proudly among those whose names will be recorded in the annals of the Brave. Dr. Kennedy in his remarks on the taking of Khelat published in our last issue, argued very judiciously on the wisdom displayed by Sir Thomas Willshire in the employment of the Native Infantry in that brilliant affair, and the present success shews that reliance might have been placed on them by Lord Keane to a greater extent than his Lordship pleased to venture. The best result however of this business will be that it will give great satisfaction to the Natives. They will see that these Northern men are not invincible, and that they are to be conquered by courage and discipline. In all the details of warfare reverses are sometimes suffered by untoward events, which no care or forethought could have foreseen or prevented. Of such was Major Clibborn's affair, when the disappointment of a supply of water at a place indicated as fur-

tre tems. But the *Agra Ukhbar* in praising the conduct of the Bengal Troops in the late action, spares not to launch an arrow at the Bombay Troops. He says,

"The gallantry of the 35th Regiment cannot be too highly extolled, and affords an example to their Bombay brethren, which will not, we hope, be lost upon them."

Now this is paltry, and if the *Agra Ukhbar* imagines that he will please his Military readers in the Bengal Presidency by disparaging the Bombay Army, we have too firm an idea of the general honorable spirit of the Indian Army to think for an instant, that any Briton would exult at an attack on the honor of the Troops of his Nation, because the words Bengal or Bombay distinguish the location of any particular Corps, but all will unite in deploring an unfortunate event which neither the talent of the Commander, the gallantry of officers and men, nor the awful sacrifice of life, could under the appalling pressure of heat and thirst ward off or prevent.

FLUELLYN a correspondent of the *London U. S. Journal* for August has taken up the very same line of argument which we adopted with regard to the Percussion Musket and Sword Bayonet. Below we give an extract of his admirable letter and as it contains all the arguments we advanced only much better expressed we shall leave it to speak for itself:—

What I would propose then, is, that the new-regulation musket should differ from the present rifle* only in its percussion-lock and the *smoothness* of its bore, which should be polished perpendicularly (instead of horizontally, and the sword-bayonet 2 feet in the blade, to fix underneath like that of the Cape Corps. The light company might have their pieces scratch-rifled, for greater accuracy, but the trap in both stock and sword-hilt to be browned. One-fourth the total weight of ammunition might thus be saved, and consequently the number of carts and horses required to convey it on a campaign by so much decreased, as also the weight of which on a march presses so grievously on the soldiers loins. Abolish also the chaco, stiff stocks, and pipe clay, substituting a crimson or white varnished-leather girdle for the accursed cross-belts, and you will find the men fresher after a thirty miles march than after five-and-twenty now.

FLUELLYN.

* Of course. I do not allude to the new two-grooved rifle, which, I must confess, for its peculiar service, to be a splendid weapon. Top-heaviness, when the sword is fixed, is its sole fault. This might be avoided by altering the position of the right hand, which at the charge should seize the barrel an inch or two above the lock. If this be done by way of experiment, the piece will at once be felt to poise perfectly, for a weapon hand to hand, especially if half-a-dozen loose balls be left in the trap. Held, however, in the present way, no man could feel any confidence in it against a musket and bayonet: but, grasped as I propose, the relative power of the two weapons would be exactly reversed, The Rifles, at the night attack before New Orleans, were closed with; and they should always be prepared against a recurrence of what can never be entirely guarded against in nocturnal affairs. I may also add, that, by seizing the weapon in the proposed manner, and raising it perpendicularly, an isolated Rifleman may at once throw off the thrust of an assailing Lancer, and by continuing the semi-circular sweep discharge a slashing cut on the horse's nose and pierce either the animal or its rider in the act of turning away.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, OCT. 10.

The gloomy aspect which matters in Affghanistan were beginning to assume, has changed to a brighter one by a victory gained over Dost Mahomed, in which Brigadier Dennie completely defeated the Exruler, and nearly captured his person. The particulars as far as they have reached us are, that Brigadier Dennie with six Companies of the 35th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, Captain Garbett's Troop of Horse Artillery, and five hundred Irregular Horse (Affghan) met Dost Mahomud at Syghan, a place between Khooloom and Bameean, at the head of 10,000 men and after a smart engagement completely defeated him, taking his single gun, royal standard and state drums. The enemy was pursued six miles and several cut up, particularly a body of deserters from Captain Hopkin's Regiment to whom no mercy was shewn. The Dost, it was thought, was wounded. Our loss was slight, one Officer only, Lieutenant LeGeyt, being wounded.

This achievement, has, in all probability, changed the destinies of Affghanistan, and will go far to retrieve the many errors we have committed. The arrival of Dost Mahomed at Khooloom was felt at Cabool as the commencement of the re-action, which was to re-place him in his old position; it was the signal for plots and agitation among the Affghans, which would have increased with his approach, and however certain his ultimate discomfiture was, would have rendered it a matter of greater difficulty, and less decisive. His march to Cabool would have been one of triumph, the numbers and confidence of his followers would have grown daily greater, and to use a common saying, would have given us considerable trouble, but the fortunate, and indeed, almost marvellous exploit of Colonel Dennie, put an end to all this, dissipated all Dost Mahomed's hopes and our apprehensions, justly entertained apprehensions too. It has also prevented the dangerous and unseemly necessity, which appeared at one time absolute, of falling back upon Cabool and meeting the Dost there: in short in whatever light we view it, we must pronounce it to be one of the most decisive blows that has been struck during the war, a blow that will open the door to a negotiation with the Dost, dispirited and deserted as he most probably now is, and the final settlement of the country.

The General order of the 1st instant, directing all Officers on general leave to join their Corps with all practicable expedition, has come rather suddenly and unexpectedly upon us, and has given rise to much speculation as to its object. Warlike it is, all are agreed upon, but where the tide of war is to flow is much canvassed; some give their voice for a Nepalese war, others pronounce it connected with a reinforcement to our troops in Affghanistan, but a third party and the most numerous (with whom we enrol ourselves) think that a movement against the Sikhs is in contemplation. The insincerity and hollowness of the Sikh alliance, have we believe, been long known to Government, who have lately had clear proofs of collision on their part with our enemies, as well as of actual assistance afforded to Dost Mahomed. A fuqeer with important papers on his person lately died near Simla, who was supposed to be a spy, or emissary of the Sikhs, and an Embassy from Nepaul to Lahore is now in progress to the latter place, for whose intercention orders, it is said, have been issued How the intrigue with Dost Mohummad was detected we know not, but its existence has, we believe, been satisfactorily proved to the British Government. In addition to all this, it is said there are other grounds for our interference with the Sikhs, among which are

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the repeated attempts of Now Nehal Singh and his party to compass the death of Kurruck Singh, and usurp his power, which would set aside the rule of succession guaranteed by us to Runjeet. But whatever be the grounds for a breach with the Sikhs—provided they be strong—Lord Auckland should consider its occurrence as among the most fortunate of his fortune favoured administration. If he has gained an Earldom by his occupation—we cannot yet call it conquest—of Affghanistan, a dukedom should be the reward of breaking the power of the Sikhs, and we can fancy His Lordship congratulating himself, on his good fortune, on having an opportunity which Lords Wellesley or Hastings would have exulted at

"——Quod optanti Divum promittere nemo"
"Auderet, volvenda dies, en! attulit ultro"

Without the occupation of the Punjab it is incontestably clear that the object of our Affghan expedition is incomplete—but half gained, and it is mere delusion to talk of a Sikh alliance—a friendly barrier, &c. &c. The Sikhs never were, nor ever will be friendly to the British, any more than any other Indian power which retained its independence. Whenever events so order it, that we shall need Affghanistan as a barrier, the Sikhs will be our enemies—the more bitter for their long subdued enmity. It required all the influence and sagacity of Runjeet, combined with considerable forbearance on the part of the British Government to prevent a rupture between the two powers, and to maintain an appearance of friendship. But under the rashness and headstrong passion of No Nihal Singh and his party (the most influential at Lahore,) there can be no sincereor trustworthy pacific relations between the two. A hollow peacemay indeed be long forced upon them, but not for one hour beyond the time that Affghanistan becomes the field upon which the battle for India is to be fought, or in other words, whenever the policy of Lord Auckland is acted upon. Had our position been such as it was on His Lordship's arrival, it would be of little consequence what our relations with Lahore were; their isolated hostility could not have affected us, while it would have led to their own destruction, and it became therefore, useless in our Government to watch, or bind them by treaties. Lord William Bentinck indeed, thought it expedient to seek the friendship of the Sikhs, but he was no Statesmen, or perhaps the personal character of Runjeet attracted him. Under however the views of the present Governor General as regards Russian influence, counter-influence and barriors &c. &c., the absolute and honest alliance of the Sikhs, or their dependance upon us become necessary—not to secure one or the other is to omit the key-stone of all Lord Auckland's proceedings in Affghanistan—to render unproductive all the expense he has incurred, and useless the injury he has committed. But we cannot attach them to us as faithful allies, and comonly therefore remains to make them so, Q. E. D. as they say.—

The course Government ought to follow, will, in all probability be forced upon them, if the reverse which Post Mahomed has just met with, does not frighten the Sikhs into submission and a denial of all hostile designs. Such denial may lead to another hollow truce being patched up, but sooner or later the end must come—the dismemberment, of itself or by the British of the Sikh power.

We have not seen so full an account as the following, of the dashing little affair at Bajgah, about sixty miles from Bameean, which occured on the 30th of August, and which, as throwing some light on the martial qualities of the Affghans, we give in detail. Lieut. Rattray commanded the victorious party, and but from plundering propensities of his men, and the cowardice of the enemy "who would not stay to be killed," would have made it a more decisive defeat. The love of plunder and of life, which these *little* traits prove to exist, among the "sporters with life" and their countrymen, give little hope of their ever becoming a disciplined and effective soldiery, and it looks as if our attempts to make them so, were to be entirely unproductive of success. But this, as well as many other points will, we suspect, be taught to us only by experience.

"The 28th and 29th of August were passed by us in not a very enviable manner, but the morning of the 30th finished the business most satisfactorily. About 1 o'clock A. M., we were disturbed by a message from our Cavalry picquet, saying, that the enemy were at hand. They, however, finding that we were all on the *qui vive* to give them a warm reception, soon took themselves off again. An hour afterwards we returned to our beds, and in the morning while we were at coffee, the sepoys sung out, "the heights are manned." We looked out—and, sure enough there they were; a fire sharp, but not in the least annoying, was immediately commenced on our Camp, and on our men on the lower height, who, however, got in under cover, and the balls never reached us. A large body of Cavalry now made their appearance in the battery, about a quarter of a mile from our position, and commenced galloping round and round, and flourishing their swords, spears, &c., apparently inviting us to an attack. They had not long to wait, for with some of our Janbazees (Cavalry lately raised from the Affghans, "fearless of life,") and forty of my own little band, out we rushed. The hills, however were completely crowded by the enemy's Infantry, and I was obliged to go back for a company of Goorkhas to cover my advance. As soon as the little chaps were up the rocks, I advanced with the horse, and when within a hundred yards of them, went at them manfully. They waited, firing at us, until we were about ten yards of them; but seeing we were not going to stop, they turned round and fled in the greatest confusion, and so long had they waited that the first man we cut down, was killed before he had time to start his horse into a gallop, and "cut away Mike," was the order of the day. After chasing them about a mile, I found myself with a few of my own Sirwars almost alone, so I gave the word "pull up," and on looking round, found all the rest of my Affghans engaged in stripping the killed and wounded, and in securing loose horses. Here to my annoyance I had to wait about an hour, till my looting friends were satisfied. In the mean time the enemy had taken up another position, out of which a second charge soon drove them, and they bolted into some neighbouring thick gardens, in which were situated their forts. As they were upwards of two to one in numbers, I did not think proper to follow them into so strong a position, so we returned to our Camp—namely, four killed, the same number wounded, three horses wounded, three killed. The business ended well, and after two hours scrimmage we returned to breakfast. Notwithstanding this good luck, we were, however, obliged to retire from Bajgah, sixty miles from Bameean; for immediately afterwards the fall of Kybak was announced, and we feared the Meer Walee and the Dost might come upon us with numbers. Before we knew where we were, we had to fall back, and succeeded in doing so without losing a single man; and although much annoyed the whole day by the enemy, only one Goorkha was wounded. Here we are all fright at Bameean, and if our good friend the Dost thinks proper to show his phiz here, *Deo volente*, we shall be able to make a clipping stand against him. The reason of the above scrimmage was this, Mr. Ubzal Khan, son of the Dost's, had been told, that the Janbazees would not fight against him. The young gentleman, however, was slightly out in in his calculations, for they did their work bravely, and fought like devils. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be 10 killed, 15 wounded, 9 prisoners, and 50 horses taken. It was very annoying after all this to be obliged to fall back, but we had no alternative; for 100 against 1000 soverigns are very long odds.

The Kohistances are the only race we have to fear as joining the Dost and rising against us; but yesterday the most influential men in the mountains, who have at their command some 4,000 men, came into the Shah, and declared their willingness never to desert him. Khilluts or dresses of honour were given them, and on receiving their rooksut they said, if any black Caffre or dog dares to come near our mountains, we will tread him beneath our feet. Howl far they are to be trusted we know not, time wil show. The 35th Regt. Native Infantry with one hundred of Anderson's Cavalry, marched under the command of Brigadier Dennie, to Bameean, on the 4th. 'Tis ten thousand pities they did not start when they were first in orders a week before, as so fine a corps would have made them squeak again Many think they will meet with great opposition on the road, but we have some croakers, who profess to know a vast deal when, in fact, they know nothing about the matter. My opinion is, that they will not fire a single shot, disappointed tho' they will be, and will return in the course of next month, When I hear more about Dost Mahomed's approach, I will let you know, meanwhile believe no reports about our being eaten up, annihilated, cut to bits, &c. We have force enough yet to beat the whole country, for though they have all the desire, they have no spirit to come to the scratch. The niggers of the city even become impertinent, and say to our servants, "Ah! very soon, all you white Caffurs, will have your throats cut do you consider it all fudge. Dost Mahomed is declaring his intention of paying us a visit, the country around us appears in a state of revolution. A panic has spread through the city, and I verily believe, would rise to a man to receive him. Well let him come, we'll teach him to dance to the tune of the "British Bayoneteer's." Report says, the Sikhs have assisted him with money, and that he has 40,000 men at his command, the influential men of the city laugh, when we say he is coming to fight us, they say a battle is not his game, but his intentions are to lurk in the hills round us during the winter, and then to observe the dispositions of his once loyal subjects. As to coming headlong into the heart of a disciplined force, is not such a fool, say they; as we also imagine. If all his warriors were as brave as himself, I feel sure they would fight to the death; as it is I cannot think they will meet us in the open plane, but their object will rather be to cut off our supplies and massacre our followers, if they stay from Camp. This is all the news stirring in this enviable qurter of the Globe."

GGAN.—The news of the day is altogether military, and little is heard of but the movement of trops and their destination. On Thursday, orders were quite unexpectedly received for Her Majesty's 9th, to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Meerut, and for the 26th Native Infantry to march to Kurnaul. At Muttra orders have likewise been received, directing the 1st and the 9th Regiments of Cavalry, and Captain Delafosse's troop of Horse Artillery, to proceed to Kurnaul. Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons proceed to the same Station, as soon as carriage can be obtained. The Queen's 31st is also spoken of as detined for Kurnaul, and it is said, they will be brigaded with the 9th, and proceed to the North-Westward with them.

These movement, of which the last only is doubtful, indicate the assemblage of a large force on our N. W. Frontier, of which Ferozepoor, it is said, will, in the first instance, be the Head-Quarters. Odds are freely given, that the object of all this is to watch or enter the Punjab.

Colonel Pereira left for Cawnpore on the 7th, to join his new Battalion, with which he returns to Agra.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Nathan of the Native Infantry, is appointed to the Thugged Department, and is succeeded temporarily as Adjutant by Lieutenant Snook of the 23rd.

CALCUTTA.

FRIEND OF INDIA, OCT. 1.

LAW COMMISSION.—The Correspondent who enriches our columns with his "Detached Thoughts," inquired on a recent occasion, whether the Law Commission and the Legislative Council might not be allowed to pass their Code of Laws without reference to England. "The Commission," he remarked "is so selected, and so constituted, as to insure more intelligence and undivided attention for the work than are likely to be found in those who would incubate on it in England, and if the work be not wholly confided to the Law Commission and the Legislative Government, I fear it will remain under incubation for several generations, and become shockingly addled by the variety of incubators." The suggestion is worthy the consideration of the authorities at home, with whom the decision of the question rests. The whole subject ought to be reconsidered at an early period, and some determination adopted which should give to this country some tangible, and immediate return for the vast expenditure which the Commission involves. It is difficult, indeed, to ascertain from the terms of the last Charter, what practical good the Commission is expected to achieve. The public appear to expect it to frame a *Code of Laws for all India*; but such was evidently never the intention of Parliament. According to the new Charter, the business of the Commission is simply to inquire and report. The ulterior result of its labours was intended to be the establishment of a system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatever, European or Native, should be subjected; a Code, in fact, after the likeness of that which has immortalized the names of Justinian and Napoleon. But how was this great object to be completed? First, a Law Commission was to be organized in Calcutta, to make inquiries touching the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing Courts of Justice, and Police Establishments; all existing forms of judicial procedure, the nature and operation of all laws Civil and Criminal, written or customary; and, "*from time to time*, to make reports and to suggest such alterations as, in their opinion, might be beneficially made in the Courts of Justice and Police establishments." These reports and suggestions were to be made to the Governor General in Council. The Governor General in Council was to take these reports and suggestions into consideration, and transmit the same, with his opinions and resolutions, to the Court of Directors. The Court was then to lay them before both Houses of Parliament—and there the labours of the Law Commission were to terminate. What is Parliament to do with these reports and suggestions, and opinions and resolutions?—Moved that these Reports of the Indian Law Commission be now laid on the table. All such as are of the same opinion say "aye," and such as are not, say "no." The "ayes" have it. And thereupon these Reports will be nominally laid upon the table, but really transferred to the grand receptacle at its side, in which all such reports and suggestions are entombed without any prospect of a resurrection. Does Parliament intend to move in the matter of Indian codification? Has it the power of doing so, with the concerns of a world on its shoulders, and half its annual existence frittered away in party squabbles? The Criminal Code may be considered as the first of this series of Reports drawn up by this Commission, and it was presented to the Governor General *three* years ago, and transmitted through the Directors to Parliament. Has any step been taken to alter, modify, confirm, or enact it? Has the subject been once mooted in Parliament? Will it be mooted before the year 1854, when the subject of the Company's Charter will again be forced on the notice of an unwilling Parliament? And is the Law Commission, now six years of age, to go on making reports and suggestions, which *it is the duty of no one to turn to any practical use*, till it expires with the character which created it, after twenty years have been consumed in idle expectation, and half a million of money has been expended? But a good Code, it is said, is above all price; it is cheap at five hundred thousand pounds: true; but would it not be cheaper at one hundred thousand? And might not a good Code, exactly suited to the wants of the country, be obtained for such a sum, if the provisions of the charter were so modified as to relieve Parliament from the task of receiving these reports, for the examination of which it has little time and less inclination? It is true that the presentation of the reports is a mere form; but it is a form for which India pays smartly, inasmuch as it subjects the country to an undetermined and apparently interminable charge, and relieves the Law Commission, the Governor General, and the Court of Directors from the responsibility of doing any thing to secure the completion of this Code.

The plain common-sense mode of procedure is to place the new Code under the same arrangement which Parliament ordained for the enactment of current laws. Let the Governor General in Council successively pass the various sections of the new Code at once, subject to the veto of the Court of Directors, and let this veto be exercised within a specific time. We shall then be enabled to look forward to some beneficial and early result of our Law Commission, which now costs between two and three lakhs of Rupees a year. And when the Code has been completed, let it be laid before both Houses, a copy for each, printed on vellum, bound in satin, and with the Company's arms emblazoned on it, to be deposited among the archives of Parliament. The change we propose is as simple as possible, it is merely that the Code be presented to the Legislature, *after* it has been passed, instead of thus laid before both Houses *previously* to its enactment. The Code is as little likely to be read in the one case as in the other; but India will be spared some few years of disappointment, and money enough to build four large steamers equal to the *Great Western*.

ENGLISHMAN. OCTOBER 7.

The Bombay dawk, which was nearly three weeks in supplying us with the July periodicals, has brought us those for August in rather more than a week after the arrival of the mail! If we could regard this as some evidence of a permanent acceleration of the dawk, we would dwell with pleasure upon the circumstance, but we suspect it is mere matter of accident, and next month we shall probably be again complaining of delay.

In to-morrow's paper we will attempt an analysis of the contents of the Magazines.

We regret to see, among the deaths, the name of Mr. John Hastie, formerly of the house of Stewart and Co., Coach-builders, in this town, and brother of Mr. Archibald Hastie, M. P. for Paisley. Mr. John Hastie had retired, we believe, with an ample fortune, but his health was too much shattered to enable him to enjoy it. He had been ill almost continually since his arrival in Europe.

We did some injustice to the newly imported Manganese ink the other day, in saying that the rains which drenched the overland packets had even obliterated letters written in that invaluable fluid. It has been pointed out to us, by Mr. Ivory, the importer, that the ink is perfectly proof against all the dilution in the world. The only effect which exposure to the rain produces is to render the ink blacker than it was before;—'deeper and deeper still.'

We have been given to understand, that the Managers of the Military Orphan Society have expressed their determination to send a large portion of the wards of the institution to the Calcutta High School, if the army resolve upon breaking up that establishment. We shall be happy if this little piece of rumour be borne out by facts, as it speaks well for the success and satisfactory management of an institution, which since its establishment (1830) has to the best of our belief maintained the reputation of being the first academy in Calcutta.

COURIER, OCTOBER 7.

As in duty bound we have been anxious and particular in our enquiries for further information relative to the fall of Chusan and the other successes of our fleet brought with the public despatches by the *Childers*, but our success in learning much in time for our issue to-day has not been commensurate with our efforts. We hear that the Hon. Captain Osborne is the bearer of the despatches, and we are quite certain that the intelligence is that the battering down of the Fort at Amoy by the *Blonde* has had a most magical effect upon the Mandarin Governors along the coast. Their alarm is said to be most marked, and their courteous, or rather respectful demeanor, most exemplary towards our *Plenipotentiaries*.

We cannot at present give further particulars, but a *Gazette* will be speedily published. Major General Oglander, of the Cameronians, we regret to have to announce, is dead.

HURKARU, OCTOBER 7.

The Fort Guns were thundering away this-day at noon—some thought in honor of the capture of Chusan—others, in honor of some great hypothetical victory achieved over Dost Mahomed, in the North—but the real cause of all the noise and expenditure of powder was nothing more than the arrival opposite the Fort of Her Majesty's Ship Childers, bringing despatches from China. As, however, she can have brought no news, her arrival is of no interest.

We have much satisfaction in publishing an official reply by the Government Secretary, to an application made by a number of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, relative to whether such servants of the Government are entitled to the gratuitous services of the civil surgeon of their district. By this reply, it is intimated, that the civil surgeon of a station is expected to afford medical attendance to uncovenanted servants, who are present at the Sudder Station. This at length sets at rest, a question of great importance to this particular branch of the public service, to whom we are heartily glad to find the Government extending liberality of feeling and treatment.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, OCTOBER 7.

We find that we have fallen into the same mistake as the *Englishman*, with reference to Captain Nicols, who was not the son, but nephew of the Commander-in-Chief.

From what we have seen and heard from different sources, we perceive that but a few respectable christians attended the pooja *naches* this year; which leads us to predict that the custom will ere long be abolished, and none be willing to be seen at them. We mean to take a very different view of the question of *naches* in a day or two, with a view more to examine the nature of native music than any thing else.

Where is the Steam question now? Our readers will think it strange that we should make an enquiry which the unconscionable voluminous letters published by Messrs. Turton and Greenlaw, must have most amply answered. We do not see any "*must*" in the case; for they are at it again, as if just beginning to start in a race, to try the skill of each other "spinning the longest yarn;" and then leaving the question where it was before. For our parts, we do not think it necessary even to examine the prospectus of Mr. Curtis—it is quite sufficient to endeavor to find out where "steam question" is,—and that we have reason to apprehend is neither here nor there? The Comprehensives do not seem to know that, their talking and writing endlessly cannot destroy such facts as the Peninsular Company being now in the field, backed by a Government contract; and thereby leaving it perfectly superfluous for the Comprehensives to speak about the Mediterranean. The Precursor, on the other hand, forget that Mr. Curtis's society must be knocked at the head of a few months after they have been stupid enough to run one of their *intended two thousanders* on the Mediterranean. Talk no more, we would say, but let them "go the whole hog" if they will, and sink miserably, as they most certainly will and let the Precursors content themselves with occupying the field on this side of the Suez Is there a line of communication, by powerful steamers required on the other side? The Peninsular society have provided—the Comprehensives coming one day too late into the market, their "occupation" should be reg arded as "gone." There are only two points that require to be satisfactorily laid before the public; and not those endless epistles which few take the trouble to read, and fewer, we believe, understand Why should the Precursors think it worth their while to attempt to beat down a head-strong party, whose *leader* would, we would lay a wager, out write a 230 h orse polygraphic engine? It is a desperate case. Let them rather use their best efforts to get their boat between Calcutta and Suez, and leave their opponents to jostle the Peninsular Company in the Mediterranean, where, we prophecy, they will at length "capsize their" whole comprehensive "concern" to the incalculable profit, and immeasurable comforts of its members and partizans.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Monday last a man, the mangee of a boat, was run over by accident on the strand road by a captain of a ship, who was driving in a buggy. The wheel went over the head of the poor man and did him very severe injury. The captain was humane enough to stop his horse and take the wounded man into his conveyance, with whom, not knowing exactly what to do upon the occasion, he drove to the Police office. Upon the circumstance being made known there, constable Thornton immediately got into the buggy and drove to the College Hospital, where he put the poor man under the care of the attending surgeon. The unfortunate man, we regret to say, died the same evening.

THE POOJAH.—We *were* at the last Poojahs, though not with the intention and purpose of many, who laid out a full month's wages or so, for the benefit of a ride and in a landaulet and two, in order to see the tomasha. We went with a view to contrast the nautches as they *were*, with the nautches as they *are*; and indeed the space of five years has worked a great change—a change decidedly for the better, and for which we are indebted to the press. The contrast observable was really striking. Instead of the veritable civil servant, there was the *apology* for a civil servant, disguised in an immense quantity of powder and pomatum, and perfumed alike with eau-de-cologne and tobacco smell. Instead of the *militaire*, there was to be seen, the unique dandy, fit into pinching tights, and shirts decorated with gilt studs, and lace cap, which with the addition of mustachios, rendered him a perfect caricature. In the room of those fine fair ones, once to be seen in the Door gali Pooja nautches, might have been observed—and substitutes—groups of swarthy creatures, aping languishments and delicacy, bursting with affection, and jerking themselves from place to place, in all the disgusting immodesty of strides, and freely indulging in wines and stimulants in general. During the short while we remained in the nautch room, we were well nigh suffocated with the mixed odours of cegar smoke and perspiring ladies.

So badly off are the baboos for visitors, that all the dregs of Calcutta, contained in Soorhutta, Huzzoorimahal's lane, Chandney Choke and similar divisions, let in to witness the festivities and treated to even finer things, than the description of people in question are in the habits of enjoying in their squalid homes. Contrary to what used to be the case, tickets were not asked at the door, but any one that laid claim to the immunity of a *sahib*, by virtue of his pantaloon and jacket, *was* permitted to proceed without a question. This is a true picture of the nautch of this year—and we hope next year there will be no picture at all, no more nautches.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—We understand that the Brig *Freak* has met with no less than four accidents within the last four or five days, On the 1st instant she lost two anchors, and on the 2nd another one, and was drifted away, going against an Arab ship and breaking her jib-boom.—*Englishman*.

ROW AT THE DOORGA POOJAH NAUTCHES—THE SPORTING BABOO AGAIN.—Last Saturday, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, a party of European gentlemen after feasting their sights with the nautches, at Baboo Rajkissen Singee's, went to feast their appetites at the table, where a sumptuous supper was laid; they feasted well, and the glasses were repeatedly filled, till Bacchus was the presiding deity. One of the gentlemen got into some unpleasant words with the Sporting Baboo, who, whether he was a guest at the table or merely a spectator we cannot pretend to say, but he was struck, he looked about and at first shewed fight, but his courage soon evaporated being as he was solus. He called in the aid of Constable Street who was on duty, but could not identify the gentlemen.

After this two gentlemen, apparently sons of Neptune, at the end of the table wishing to display their vocal powers commenced singing, making a terrible noise. Street was called in again, and from the nature of his calling seemed to possess a vast power of what is called talking one over; seeing the jolly tars 'half seas over,' he spoke to them very civiiy to desist singing, they said they were determined to sing, whereupon Street told him that they would disgrace themselves by doing so, and not to exhaust their lungs as he doubted not they would have to make use of them in a few hours at the church. This had the desired effect, and a hearty laugh was raised at their expence, in which they heartily joined and left the place hand in hand, apparently well pleased. —*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR, OCTOBER 10.

It appears from the *Bombay Gazette*, that a memorial is in circulation for signature in that Presidency, having for its object an extension and alteration of the now absolete regulations for Furlough. This memorial to the Court of Directors is from the Civil Service only, but it is of course equally applicable to the Military, and now that Steam has stretched its powers to India, and completely altered the circumstances under which the former regulations were framed, most desirable it is that their provisions should be so relaxed, as to afford the *maximum* of comfort and relief to the sojourners in this sultry and enervating climate. We hope the subject will be consider-

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ed by both the Civil and Military Services of this Presidency, and that they will not, for want of a little exertion allow themselves to be shut out from those benefits, which the march of science and invention has fairly placed within their reach, if they will only make the needful application for it.

We have received a letter from Pondicherry complaining very strongly of a late legal decision at the *Cour Royale* of that settlement; and certainly as represented by our Correspondent the decision does seem very anomalous. We must however decline publishing the *ex parte* statement forwarded to us, as the writer has not authenticated it by his name, and we have of course no means of judging for ourselves the merits of the case. It is complained by the writer that happiness, prosperity, and peace were banished from the Colony, with the Marquis St. SIMON, and that the administration of justice is not quite so immaculate as it ought to be. That any European settlement however small in extent, should exist without a journal of its own, is to our minds almost incomprehensible, yet such is now the case with Pondicherry, for which reason the letter in question was forwarded to us.

ATHENAEUM, OCTOBER 10.

With reference to what we mentioned in our last issue regarding the Zorapore prize money, we have now the pleasure to add, that it will be divided solely among the detachment commanded by Lieut. Colonel A. B. Dyce, and that the gallant Colonel himself will come in for a sixteenth share. The distribution will take place as soon as the necessary preliminary arrangements have been completed.

We understand, on the authority of private letters, that a Wing of the 21st Regt. M. N. I. has been ordered to Sattara from Ahmednuggur; but for what purpose we cannot ascertain.

We learn also, on the same authority, that instructions have been issued to the General Officer Commanding the Troops in the Southern Mahratta country, not to allow the two Native Regiments at Belgaum, the 18th and 20th, to be broken up into detachments, but to continue in full strength at the station, as it is probable that their services may ere long be required——but *where*, our informant sayeth not.

A Bangalore Correspondent informs us that the Left Wing of H. M. 57th Regt. left that station for the presidency on the 1st instant.

Captain Harrison, Deputy Judge Advocate General, reached Bangalore on the 28th ultimo, having terminated his duties on the Malabar coast. He was to proceed to Bellary, having been recently posted to the Ceded districts Captain Osborne, who is to succeed him in the Mysore Division, was daily expected at Bangalore.

Two Gunners of the Horse Artillery, who, some time in last month, deserted, taking their pistols with them, had been apprehended, owing to the judicious measures adopted for the purpose by the Commissioner of Mysore.

The Court of Inquiry in the 38th Regt. N. I. (referred to in the *Athenæum* for the 1st instant) had terminated its sittings. The parties concerned in the disturbance that formed the matter of investigation, were all severely reprimanded.

CEYLON.

OBSERVER, OCTOBER 1.

The friends of the Hon'ble Mrs. STEWART MACKENZIE and the other passengers who left Ceylon in the *Persia*, will be glad to hear that accounts have been received of their safe arrival at the Cape on the 2nd of July. They were all well and expected to sail for England about the 7th of July.

There are many friends in different parts of Ceylon of Mr. D'ARCY, of H. M. 94th Regiment, now at Cannanore, who will be glad to hear that he has been appointed A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay, and has taken up the duties of his new situation. Although the Gazette has not yet appeared, his appointment has received the official sanction of Major General PATY and Colonel GASCOYNE thro' the Commander in Chief of the Presidency.

Ensign WHAITE's appointment to the Adjutancy, vice D'ARCY, resigned was published in the Gazette of the 19*th June* last.

It is announced that H. M. Government have consented to allow passages at the public expense to Officers belonging to Colonial Corps who return to England upon leave of absence on account of their private concerns, provided they shall have served seven years in the Colony, without having subjected the public to any expense for passage money during that period.

Captain J. B. Mann, 90th Light Infantry, is *Gazetted* to act as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General vice Captain Lillie, who is Acting as Aid-de-Camp to the Right Hon'ble the Governor.

Captains Wilson and Geale of the 90th Light Infantry have received two years leave of absence, at the recommendation of a medical board, to proceed home for the benefit of their health.

Will be published on the morning of Monday the 12th for that day's Mail, and a second Edition on Friday the 16th for the *Express*. Persons who are not very particular for the four intervening day's intelligence are recommended to take the first edition, as it is possible the second may be shut out of the Express. Persons wishing to communicate any interesting general news, are invited to send it to the Editor. Those items already received shall be attended to.

HERALD, OCTOBER 2.

THE Brig *Hamido* which sailed early on Monday morning, bore from the shores of Ceylon two more of its youths, Messrs. Oorloff and Labrooy, to the City of Palaces where they will be entered of Bishop's College—It is really gratifying not only to observe the rapid spread which education has taken in this Colony within the last few years—but the anxiety with which fathers, duly sensible of its benefits, seize upon opportunities for maturing the minds of their children. We understand that both the youths are possessed of strong natural talent, and are well-disposed to receive instruction.—They lately underwent a course of study under the care of Mr. Sproule, who, we have it from excellent authority was indefatigable, in preparing them for their preliminary examination.—We trust the result will, by its success, reward his exertions—Whilst on this subject, we cannot refrain from mentioning that we have received highly favorable accounts of the system of instruction pursued in the school which these two young men have just left. It is described by many of our friends as being highly judicious—and we have heard it regretted by some parents that admissions into it, (at present limited to 30) are not extended—Good schools are undoubtedly *wanted*, and we should be most happy to find such an institution established in Ceylon, as would render it superfluous to send a youth elsewhere to be brought up—We are not aware of the precise time that Messrs. Labrooy and Oorloff are to remain in Calcutta, but we trust it will not be long—in the mean time they have our hearty good wishes that their career may be such as to reflect credit upon themselves, and honor upon their parents.

European Intelligence.

THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

(From the French paper *Le Commerce.*)

At a time when public attention is wholly directed towards the affairs of the East, and when France finds herself menaced with a war in which the Pasha of Egypt will be her sole ally, we have thought that it would not be uninteresting to our readers to furnish some details of this extraordinary individual, who is now endeavouring to restore its former importance to the empire of the Pharaohs.

Mehemet Ali was born at Cavale, in Roumelia, about 1769, and is now 71 years old, but his bodily and mental faculties retain the vigour of youth. The Governor of Cavale adopted him as his son, and his family was obscure. Mehemet had scarcely reached 13 years old when the inhabitants of a neighbouring village refused their protector the tribute due to him, and as he had not troops, he could not enforce the payment. "Give me a dozen troopers and a good horse," said Ali, "and I will undertake to get in the impost."

He left with nine soldiers for that purpose. Having reached the village when the greater part of the rebels were absent at work, he repaired to the mosque and called for four of the principal inhabitants to make a proposition. They presented themselves without mistrust; Mehemet Ali took them prisoners, placed them before his troopers, went through the village threatening to kill the prisoners if a single inhabitant made resistance, and arrived thus at Cavale without accident. The four chiefs, feeling confident that they would not recover their liberty without they urged that the tribute ought to be paid by their fellow-citizens, employed their influence, and it was soon discharged.

Address and audacity are the two great virtues of the East. This expedition made the name of Ali celebrated throughout the country, and procured him a marriage with a wealthy relation of the Governor. Mehemet, who had, as all true Turks have, a taste for commerce as well as arms, entered into the tobacco trade, in which he made a large fortune.

The conquest of Egypt by the French took him away from his mercantile pursuits; he left at the head of a troop collected by the Governor of Cavale and soon distinguished himself, and obtained honour from the hands of the Capitan Pasha.

In the mean time he studied the tactics of the French army, observed the discipline established by the conquerors, and sought to make himself acquainted with the ideas suggested by Bonaparte upon the importance of the regeneration of Egypt. These ideas he was destined to carry out, to organize, to extend, and probably he already saw the future that awaited him.

He neglected nothing to attract the attention of the Sultan by taking an active part in the war which the latter was carrying on against the Mameluke revolters. It is doubtless to this period of the life of Ali that the following anecdote, told without date by a traveller, relates. Though it is far from being in accordance with our ideas of honour, we relate it as showing the courage and *sang froid* of Mehemet:—

A rebel chief had rendered himself very formidable, ravaging the country, burning the faithful villages, and killing the inhabitants. His force, which increased day by day, threatened to become an army. Mehemet sent a secret envoy to him to ask an interview in an appointed place.

It was in a lonely house, where they had little fear of an ambush, and each was to be accompanied by only a few troopers. The insurgent chief thought that Ali wished to join him with his Albanians, and, being desirous to attach himself to such a companion, went to the appointed place. A collation having been prepared, the two chiefs placed themselves at the table, and remained alone, that they might converse with greater freedom.

The rebel made propositions to Mehemet, which he at first discussed, and then apparently accepted. They rose from the table, and no slave being present to bear the ewer, according to the Eastern custom, the Mameluke presented it to Mehemet, who put down his arms to enable him to wash more freely, made a great lather with the soap upon his beard and eyelids, which having dried, he in his turn offered to his host the water and perfumes.

The Mameluke, not wishing to show less confidence, imitated the example. Ali then profiting by a moment when the Mameluke was not looking, seized his arms, made a blow at his neck, and killed him, dragged the body to the window, and cast it thence at the feet of the troopers who attended it. Paralyzed by this sight, they made flight, and the band, which had increased through the reputation of the chief, dispersed as soon as the news of his death spread.

An act of this kind committed by an European would be dishonourable, but in Egypt it added fresh laurels to the reputation of Mehemet. He was not asked respecting the means employed against the Mameluke, who was known to be a ferocious tyrant; he had delivered the country of a dangerous enemy, and that was sufficient for public admiration. Ali knew his nation, and knew what ennobled a man in its eyes.

His increasing celebrity raised the jealousy of his rivals. They persuaded the Grand Seignor that his popularity in Egypt would end in making him formidable, and they had him named Pasha at Salonica.

But Ali perceived that his political destiny was to be fulfilled alone on the borders of the Nile. The Sheiks and Ulemas, excited by him sent to Constantinople deputies, who brought back a firman, by which the government of Egypt was entrusted to him.

England, who from that time had longed for the occupation of that country, and saw the obstacles which Ali would oppose to her designs, succeeded in getting his nomination revoked, by promising to the Grand Seignor 1500 purses. Mehemet, knowing this, sent 2,000 to Constantinople; and from that time his title was no more contested.

What followed showed him worthy of the situation he held. The English, having declared war at the Porte, formed a squadron of 23 vessels, and attempted the conquest of Egypt, after the example of Bonaparte. But, beaten and routed on all sides, they were at last reduced to solicit a capitulation, which Mehemet granted them.

He then followed up with activity the war against the Mamelukes, with whom at last he concluded a treaty, which was destined to be of short duration. Whether it was that these implacable enemies continued to conspire, or whether it was the fear of the Pasha was their only crime, he determined to be quit of them at one blow. Every one knows the Mahomedan St. Bartholomew, by which perished all that remained of these enfranchised slaves. We may say that with them perished the whole Mussulmen tradition, and that their fall was necessary to the regeneration contemplated by Mehemet. Without approving of the treachery to which they fell a victim, we must admit that their despotism, their ambition, and their indestructible attachment to savage prejudices had rendered them as odious to the people as embarrassing to the Pasha. We may be dazzled by the poetical splendour of that courageous band, feel sympathy at witnessing its sanguinary destruction, without at the same time forgetting what a mass of violence, extortion, and perfidy was associated with thes name of Mameluke. At the present day this name awakens in Egypt the remembrance of a scourge rather than of a glory.

It is seldom that the lives of founders are free from these terrible executions, and which must be called crimes, but are perhaps necessary. Mehemet Ali has shed less blood than Charlemagne, and his domination is less absolute than that of Peter, whose title to the title of "great" is not contested. Born in a period of decline, in an uncivilized and corrupted nation, he, of course, had the vices of his people, and this is so true that to his very vices he has owed his success. Nevertheless, if he employs stratagem to levy an impost, quell a revolt, or destroy his enemies, it is because stratagem alone can succeed in such a situation, and because he himself fears the treachery which he himself employs. Thus it may be said that there are two men in the Pasha of Egypt—first the Turk, a barbarian among barbarians—then the elevated mind who has guessed at the civilization of nations, showing himself to them as they are to him. This double character is not only the sign of a rare degree of intelligence, but is the general characteristic of founders who, by their very mission, belong to two orders of ideas and two orders of society. I would add a remark. Our European Governments have the bad habit of lessening everything; they have introduced chaffering into state affairs, and have applied to the highest questions a shopkeeping sort of cunning. In this, at least an important lesson is given them by Mehemet. He has never employed petty perfidy but in petty things. When his horizon is enlarged, his arrant cunning gives way to the rectitude of a man of genius, and he returns to that which is simple and true, because in politics, as in everything else, that is also really great and beautiful. But to return to his history. Once delivered from the Mamelukes, he occupied himself with the war against the Wechabites, a fanatical sect, who pretended to restore Islamism to its original party, and who had just taken Medina. He sent against them his eldest son Toussoum, who, after many victories died of the plague at Damanhour, leaving the army to the command of his brother Ibrahim, the same who commanded at Nezib, and who commands yet.

Ibrahim Pasha, who is regarded as the sword of old Mehemet, is about 44 years of age (it is said he was born in the year 1796). His intellect is not so capacious as that of his father, but "talent come to him upon the field of battle" as Napoleon said of Massena, His campaign against the Wechabites would have done honour to our great generals. Egypt owes to him the organization of her army, and, what is more difficult, the establishment of strict discipline, much has been spoken about the excesses committed by his troops in Greece, but the truth is that the revels furnished the example which the Egyptians followed.

The sympathy which the Grecian war aroused in France rendered her for a time unjust towards Ibrahim. We have accused him of his victories as crimes, without thinking that he fought for the Mahometan religion and Mahometan nationality as the Greeks did for theirs Thanks to our romances, melodramas, and articles of our papers, most still regard the son of Mehemet Ali as a sort of monster between Bluebeard and Attila. To such accusations we will reply by a fact.

When the combined fleets of Russia, France, and England destroyed the Turco-Egyptian squadron without declaration of war, but by a surprise, which perhaps one day they will rue, Ibrahim had not landed at Navarino, but arrived four hours afterwards. The shores were yet smoking with the remains of his vessels, and covered with the dead bodies of his seamen; cries of anger and indignation arose at this sight in the Egyptian ranks, and they spoke of reprisals against the Christians.

"We will put to death whoever dares insult a Frank," cried Ibrahim.

He then smothered his desire of vengeance and of grief, and busied himself in saving the remains of his fleet.

We ask could the most civilised of our generals have done better!

Besides Ibrahim, Mehemet had a third son, who gave great hopes—Ismeal. To him the Pasha confided the unfortunate expedition to Nubia, which was to him as the campaign of Moscow had been to Bonaparte. Ismael perished there with nearly all his soldiers, and the grief of Mehemet at this loss is still felt.

We will say nothing of the efforts made by Mehemet Ali for the civilization and enrichment of Egypt; these are well published facts, and well known to all. Pestilential marshes have been drained off; the bed of the large river repaired from Ramanhiez to Alexandria; olive, cotton, and mulberry trees planted in all directions. The Pasha has founded schools, raised hospitals, timber-yards, and arsenals—in short, has evacuated in less time, with less means and resources, and in spite of the embarrassments of a precarious situation, more than Peter the Great had even commenced during his long reign. Thanks to him, Egypt has become within the last 15 years the refuge of all those pioneers of intelligence who go on drying up barbarism before them, and an asylum of all unappreciated talent. He has made the Ulemas accept European civilization—a result which the Sultan Mahmoud never could arrive at, and he is at this moment the representative of progress and Islamism in the East. Thus, to him are turned the eyes of the true believers who still desire to save the old empire, and the arrival of Turkish vessels in Egypt sufficiently proves it. The captains and all the crews of the fleet do not yield without fighting, and at the mere order of an admiral, without sympathy or admiration from the enemy.

Russia is not ignorant of this being the disposition of the Mussulman, and that is the secret of her hate against Mehemet. Neither is she ignorant that if he ever arrived at Constantinople, she would have to abandon at least for a time, the idea of making her armies enter that city.

As for England, she has always desired Alexandria and the Isthmus of Suez, knowing them to be the real key to India. Two nations equally burning with a ambition thus conspire for the destruction of the Viceroy and his son, whom we alone support and ought to support.

Such, then, are Mehemet and Ibrahim, whom in the event of a struggle France would have for allies. The first continues the project of Napoleon in Egypt, and is after him the man who has done more and greater things than any other man of our age. A clever politician—a powerful administrator, he is found acquainted with general science, without having learned any thing, and by the mere intuition given by genius. The second, nearly always at the head of armies since 24 years of age, and nearly always victorious, commands the trained troops, who have in him that unshaken confidence which constitutes the strength of a soldider

It is, therefore, easily to be seen, from the characters of Mehemet Ali and his son, that they eyh not yield but at the last extremity. If, indeed, it will would not prefer being buried under the ruins of their own power; but if assisted by France, then there is no doubt but that both would engage in the struggle with desperate vigour.

It remains to be seen whether the Russians whom it took three years to subdue Poland (subdued by treas on alone,) who have been beaten for a longer time by a few thousand Circassians, would succeed as easily as they think in driving from Syria brave and well-commanded troops. Perhaps England, in spite of the 300, 000 sailors whom she threatens to call up by stamping the earth with her foot, will find the old Pasha as little disposed to receive her red coats as before. Mehemet Ali should have kept the original of the capitulation formerly granted to the English army; it might serve as a model to a second, as little honourable and more ruinous to our neighbours.

ALGIERS.

The *Constitutionnel* announces that the autumnal campaign would open in Algiers towards the middle of October. The Marshal is determined on this occasion to strike a decisive blow, and annihilate the power of Abd el-Kader and of all the subaltern chiefs. There are to be three divisions of operations in Algiers, Oran, and Mostaganem. The first, commanded by the Marshal in person, or by General Duvivier, should he consider his presence more necessary in Oran, is to consist of 10,000 men. The effective force of the division of Oran will be from 12,000 to 14,000 combatants, under the orders of General Lamoriciere, who will have to contend with the most warlike tribes of the Regency and the most devoted to the Emir, and to penetrate into the country, where his principal forces will no doubt be concentrated. The division of Mostaganem, between 5,000 and 6,000 strong, will be commanded by General Changarnier. The first two divisions are to operate simultaneously, and that of Mostaganem will support their movements, or make a diversion by menacing or keeping in check the neighbouring tribes. The Marshal will first lead his corps to Miliana, thence descend into the plains of the Chelif, which he will traverse as far as the territory of the tribe of Sidi-el-Arbi, that is, within six or seven leagues of Tekedempt. The division of Oran is to rendezvous at the camp of the Fig Tree and march to Mascara, a distance of 45 leagues. After leaving a garrison in that town, General Lamoriciere will advance to El Callah, a considerable city, renowned for its carpet manufactories, and thence to the banks of the Chelif, where he will form a junction with the division of Algiers, and place himself under the Marshal's immediate orders. The division of Mostaganem also, ere that time, have joined the main division, after keeping in check the powerful tribe of the Borgias, who supply the Emir with his finest and bravest cavalry. Abdel-Kader, aware of his inability to resist these simultaneous movements, intends to attack Mostaganem before the opening of the campaign, in order to cut in two the line of operations of the French. The Marshal's plan of campaign will necessarily be modified in its execution according to the movements of the enemy; but the above is the *ensemble* of the contemplated operations, which will have for their object to drive the Emir into the desert.

FORES'S ENVELOPES.—Everybody has, we presume, before this time had an opportunity of examining these very extraordinary specimens of British art—the penny-post envelopes. On the merits of the design for those absurdities we have never heard but one opinion. From Sir Robert Peel down to the lowest kitchen wench the "new comers" have been laughed at by every man, woman, and child of the community, who has the slightest perception of the ludicrous. Anything more ridiculous could hardly be imagined, and in consequence the caricaturists have done their best to *show up* these monstrous and universally circulating libels upon the national taste. In this laudable exercise of ingenuity Mr. Fores certainly takes the lead; and we have just been favoured with a sight of a batch of envelopes published by him relating to a variety of subjects, which, in point of execution, are far superior, but which, although intended to amuse, are, we are bound to say, as regards design, far less likely to create laughter than their great prototypes. Mr. Fores's envelopes relate to hunting, courting, racing, dancing, coaching, and music, and are all excellently humorous in their respective ways We recommend those who buy post-office envelopes merely for fun—we suppose few purchase them with any other object—to purchase Mr. Fores's envelopes instead. They are better, and more amusing, both in design and execution, and are certainly more creditable to the public taste.

IMPORTANT PROTESTANT MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.—A monthly meeting of the Protestant Operative Association brought amongst us an old and tried friend of the people of Sheffield, the Rev. T. D. Gregg chaplain of St. Nicholas-within, Dublin.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

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